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ONE CENT In Greater New York TWO CENTS.

RAILROADS WIN PARTIAL GAINS IN RATE FIGHT

General Increase Denied. but Eastern Roads' Class Rates Are Raised.

JUMP NEARLY 10 P. C.

The Ultonia and Manistee, it was said, were bound with cargoes of grain and other food supplies from New York for English ports, and the Buffalo was returning from Hull, for New York. The Haverford has been engaged in the Philadelphia-Liverpool service, but there was no information at hand to-night to show where she was bound when tor-pedoed. Southern and Western Lines Get More on Coal, Coke and Iron.

MANAGERS DISAPPOINTED

A. P. Thom Says Most Existing Tariffs Will Continue Until Oct. 28.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The railroads WILSON WILL MAKE a partial victory in their application for a 15 per cent. horisontal increase in freight rates. The Interstate Commerce Commission in its decision to-day orsered all the advance tariffs filed on his basis cancelled.

But in the case of the Eastern roads it has ordered an increase in class rates, an increase in soft coal, coke and iron ore rates and an increase in the rail and water rates. It was estimated to-night that for the Eastern carriers this may be the equivalent of hearly a 10 per cent. raise. The increase allowed in class rates is virtually 15 per cent. It affects almost haif the traffic of these roads.

The commission justifies these in-creases for the Eastern roads on the grounds that the conditions confronting them are substantially different from those faced by the other roads that the war has compelled them to haul many empty cars and that new legislation covering the movement of freight cars stood, on representation of members of the Exports Council, who informed the Exports Council, who informed the Exports Council, who informed the months with the returns of the other railroads of the country.

Coal Rates Raised for All.

Increases on coal, coke and iron ore for the Southern relifereds and on coal and coke for the Western roads, which amount to 15 per cent, on these commodities, are allowed. This is at these roads get put of the decision.

Semanarised, the reasons advanced by the commission for refusing the general flat 15 per cent, increase which the railreads had asked largely on the ground of increased expenses, particularly labor, fuel and materies, are as follows:

That while there has been an increase in costs of transportation it is by no means certain that these will have an unfavorable effect on earnings. The commission indicates its purpose to study closely the monthly reports of the carriers are realized or their realization becomes imminent it will be ready to meet the situation.

That the operating results for February, stressed by many of the carriers.

ary, stressed by many of the carriers, products, which ordinarily drop markwere due to thusual causes and have not continued.

That the transportation of troops and countries.

were due to thusual causes and have not continued.

That the transportation of troops and the war in general is not likely to be a financial burden to the roads.

That the refusal to grant the increase asked will neither facilitate nor retard the prosecution of the war.

That 1916 was, on the whole, more profitable for the roads than any preceding year and that present earnings justify the confidence that in 1917 earnings will be greater than since 1911.

That a study of maintenance charges in which the rising costs were supposed to be reflected shows no undue outlay for these purposes in 1916.

That the Eastern roads alone have shown since last fall a reversal of the upward tendency in net earnings noticeable prior to that time.

Two Oppose Eastern Grants.

Two Oppose Eastern Grants.

"Only a most urgent and extraordinary situation," says the commission, "would justify permitting tariffs carrying a large percentage increase to become effective. This record does not discluse the existence of a situation requiring so heroic a remedy."

In so far as it rejected the application for a horizontal increase in rates for all the roads the commission was unanimous Commissioners Meyer and McChord dissented, however, opposing the increases granted the Eastern roads. Commissioner Harian concurred in the decision but did not regard the relief grant as adequate, holding that the Eastern roads should have a full 15 percent, increase and the Western and Southern these some general increase. "I should think the effect of the decision upon the railroads would be keenly disappointing," said A. P. Thom, counsel for the railroad executives' committee of the Council for National Defence. I have talked with representatives of the roads, and I know they were sincere in their contention that there was the greatest necessity for the increase asked. "I should say the general effect will be to extend existing rates until October 28, except rates on bituminous coal. "I should say the general effect will be to extend existing rates until October 28, except rates on bituminous coal, coke and iron in the East and Boutheast, and pending that date to watch developments and ascertain whether the increase seems justified. I suppose further hearings are contemplated."

A railroad authority to-night, after a careful study of the decision, ventured the opinion that the Eastern roads would find that they had fared very well.

Partial Text of Decision.

The decision in part follows:
"From a technical standpoint the question at lasue is that of suspension of the proposed increased rates. In substance the issue is the reasonableness of those rates."

Inasmuch ness of those rates. Inasmuch as a general percentage increase is so undesirable because of its serious effect upon commércial conditions and catabilished relationship it would seem appropriate for the carriers to cancel

The carriers were clearly within their rights in bringing these matters to our attention as they did. We do not question their good faith in anything they have done in this connection.

Their action is another evidence of the farsightedness and the sense of responsibility in the performance of their duties toward the public, with which so many of their officials are managing and

Continued on Fourth Pass

FOUR BIG SHIPS SUNK: LIGHT Terpedoing Reported in Ad-Boston, June 29.—The torpedoing INTO U.S. NAV and sinking of four large British cargo steamships was announced in advices to local insurance offices to-day.

The stamships were the Ultonia o

American Line, 7,493 tons; Buffalo

Wilson Line, 2,583 tons, and the Manis

No details of the losses were giver and no mention was made of the fate of

The Ultonia and Manistee, it was said,

The American Line steamship Haver-ford, which was under British registry, is believed to be the largest American Line vessel which has yet failen prey to a submarine. She was built at Clydebank, Scotland, in 1901, was 531 feet long, 59 feet beam and of 11,635 gross tons.

EMBARGO BROADER

Virtually All War Necessities

Will Be Placed on

List.

Washington, June 29.—The American embargo list, which was intended to include at first only wheat and coal and

possibly one or two other important commodities, is to take in practically all war necessities when it is given publi-

to-day.

Extension of the list is understood to

stood, on representation of members of the Exports Council, who informed the President that it was essential to get control of all war materials as soon as

possible not only for the purpose of conserving supplies at home but for the purpose of shutting off at once all

Secretary Redfield has ready all the

machinery for issuing and refusing ex-port licenses to applicants, and it will be set in motion as soon as the Presi-

BUDAPEST POLICE CHIEF OUT.

He Resigns as Result of Rioting in Hungarian Capital.

MACHINE GUNS TO WARN IRISH.

800 Soldiers Arrive in County

Clare for Election Duty.

LONDON, June 29.—The Central News correspondent at Ennts, County Clare, Ireland, says 500 infantrymen with ma-chine guns have arrived for duty during the Clare election. Count Plunkett ar-

rived to-day.

The correspondent adds that some ex-

the correspondent adds that some ex-citement was caused during the day by the discovery that a wreath placed on the O'Connell monument had been re-moved by Sinn Feiners and the republi-can colors substituted for it.

PIRATES TERRORIZE

Land and Sea Forces Seek

Schooner's Capture.

Both land and sea forces are engaged in an effort to capture a pirate schooner called the Mariscal. The schooner is said to have been preying on the small towns on the coasts of Vera Crus and Tabasco.

The Mariscal, which belongs to the Compania Exploradora de Dorantes, operating in the State of Tabasco, was seized by rebels and, cruising close along the coast, has terrorized the fishing

oth land and sea forces are engaged

VERA CRUZ TOWNS

dent issues the proclamation.

tee, another Cunard vessel.

the Cunard Line, 6,593 tons; Haverford, Potential Admiral Francis Is Gorged to Make Up Needed 7 Pounds.

PARENT TO THE RESCUE

Veteran Joe Francis Hit on Scheme That Made Offspring Happy.

When a member in good standing of the Pate-De-Foie-Gras Makers Union starts in to manufacture a mess of his particular output he first catches and cages his goose and even anchors the Contributions Are Pouring In goose's feet securely during the process of stuffing the bird with fodder until its liver has become transcendentally fat; but when the patriotic parents of an equally patriotic son start in to fatten the son up to the weight required of apnavy the parents—supposing they are regular United States tobacco, when not Bay Ridge parents named Mr. and Mrz. engaged (or when they are engaged, for process of superfeeding so he will not shricking into the night.

The patriotic son upon whom this herole get fat quick method was tried is the deuce to pay generally.

named Walter Francis, and he is 24 Even soft boiled breakfast eggs years old, an expert linotyper living with his parents at 555 Seventy-fourth street,

Navy His Heart's Desire. And young Walter Francis everlantingly did want to get into the navy and stop this U-boat nonsense once and for all. Wherefore last Saturday bright and early Potential Admiral Francis took his bearings from the compass he wears on his watch chain, yelled "Ship ahoy:" to the skipper of a passing Brooklyn trolley car, boarded a starboard seat well aft in the car and then set sail over the waves of Brooklyn asphalt toward the recruiting plant of the Second Naval Battalion of Brooklyn at the foot of Pifty-second street, Bay Ridge.

"Step on," directed the examining surgeon to young Mr. Francis, indicating

laix footer." Joseph Francis happened to note from a front window the figure of a dejected youth dragging his way toward the door in a manner that suggested that the young man was in the throes of a great secret sorrow. And then, to Parent Joseph Francis's amassement, the strange young man walked up the steps and

Bowed by Sorrow's Burden.

He came into the room and after a long look the father recognized the hag-gard face as belonging to a six foot sor who a few minutes earlier had swung to entiat with a rolling only born sallormen can ever attain. 'Smatter, son?" asked father.

ter. The United States just told me it can get along without me. I'm through."

Now it so happened that about a score of years ago Parent Joseph Francis swung away one morning from his front door to ask the Eighth New York Infantry folks to let him go along with them to shoot up Spain. He wasn't under weight, and so he was welcomed into the Eighth and marched away to war. Perhaus the thought came to the father Perhaps the thought came to the father last Saturday how he would have felt if a recruiting sergeant had turned him down that day more than nineteen years

AMETERDAM, June 29.—According to Budapest advices the Hungarian Minister of the Interior announced in the House of Deputies that the chief of police had resigned as a result of a riotous demonstration in Budapest. The Hungarian Government, it was announced, would compensate those persons who suffered property damage during the rioting. hear the awful news. A moment later a significant look passed between father and mother above and back of the bowed head of their son. Mr. and Mrs. Francis withdrew to the kitchen for a council of war. Then Spanish-American War Vet eran Joe Francis walked into the front room again and stood before his underweight offenring. Budapest advices to London Thursday reported a great demonstration demand-ing universal, equal and secret suffrage. Twenty-five thousand persons took part in a procession, which resulted in dis-order, and the police had difficulty in dispersing the crowds.

veight offspring. Making Weight for Height.

"Take off your pants. Walter," said Francis, senior. "And give me yourdon't sit there starting at me; get busygive me your shoes. Ma. catch the boy's pants when I throw 'em out to you. Lock his pants and shoes up with all his other pants and then start in cooking. Cook up everything you got in the house. And when you get a chance run down to Gilligan's and tell him to send up five pounds of dried apples."

"I'm'on, pop!" suddenly shouted Embryo Admiral Walter Francis, springing to his feet alive once more. "Fou're good to his feet alive once more. "You're good to his feet alive once more. "You're good to his feet alive once more. "You're good to his feet alive once more."

Schoduled ball battle, between the schouls teams following a concert on Ebbets Field two weeks from to-morrow. or July 15. together with the net gate receipts of the day, so that the lads who are doing the fighting for us in France may have their smokes.

The Sun Printing and Publishing Association, which instituted the fund by an initial contribution Thursday night of \$1,000, to be divided equally between The Sun's tobacco fund for our soldiers in the trenches and the similar fund begun by The Eventing Sun boosted things along westerday by

bryo Admiral Walter Francis, springing to his feet alive once more. "You're going to feed me up for a couple of weeks so I'll make the weight. Gosh, you're there with the bean, pop—I never would a thought of the scheme."

"For a couple of weeks:" cried Parent Francis scornfully. "For a couple of days, you mean, son. Come on into the diving room and start right in to days, you mean, son. Come on into the dining room and start right in to—
No. stay right where you are. Don't move from now on unless you have to or you might lose another ounce. You just sit right there all day. Ma will do the cooking and I'll be the waiter. And if you're not up to weight inside of three days then I'm a German spy. And don't weaken. Just keep in mind that even if you do it won't get you anything. For I'm going to keep the key to all your pants right in my pocket till you cripple the weighing scales. So all you're going to do from now on is stick around and eat."

Water Valuable Adjunct.

Already Mrs. Francis had passed into the room a night shirt and a three quart pitcher brimming with sparkling Croton. Without a pause Parent Francis had filled a tumbler and passed it on to his offspring, who esgerly drained the glass. Tumbler after tumbler of water was tumbled into the digestive system of the underweight linotyper, while steadily from the kitchen came the happy siziling of four pork chops and fast frying potatoes with trimmings. Twenty-one glasses of water disappeared into young Watter Francis before Saturday's sun had set, together with all the pork chops, the fried potatoes, thick slices of buttered bread and some other snacks which kept the linotyper's jaws busier than the combined

U. S. Asks France for **Duty Free Smokes**

WASHINGTON, June 29.—The State Department has asked that the French duty on tobacco be remitted for supplies sent to the American forces there. Great Britain made a similar agreement at the outbreak of the war, as the high French duties if imposed on soldiers' luxuries would have been almost prohibitive.

The action is important, as the time will soon come when the relatives and friends of men at the front will want to send over such dainties as shipping space will allow. A precedent for withdrawal of the import tax on these will have been established. WASHINGTON, June 29 .- The

TOBACCO FUND SWELLING FAST

for Our Soldiers to Get Their Smokes.

The idea of helping our soldiers in plicants for admission to Uncle Sam's France to get at least a puff or two of Joseph Francis-just lock up the son's that matter) in blowing all the German nest and nobby pants throughout the cigars in front of them into fine cut, resulted in an increase of postal receipts weaken at the sight of food and flee yesterday, a ringing of telephone bells around THE SUN offices, three rousing cheers from the man on the street and

terday morning hadn't succeeded in getting themselves cooked when into THE Bay Ridge. He is six feet tall, but un-til a few hours ago he was seven pounds below the tonnage a six footer should have if he wants to get into the navy.

his way unsung. He was buttonholed, however, and finally was persuaded that the very first contributor to the fund should also give up his name, which was found to be W. M. Armstrong.

And then throughout the day youngsters as well as grownups, perhaps for the first time realising when reading THE SUN of yesterday that the United States, unlike some of our allies, expects private citisens to keep our soldiers abroad supplied with pipe tobacco and the makin's, continued to bring or send in their contributions in sums ranging from the 25 cents each from little "Emily, Frances, Bielia and Frank" up to a check for \$100 from a man in Fifth avenue, who threatened, figuratively speaking, that if his name were published he'd call a cop.

List of Contributore.

The total for smokes at the end of the first day, plus the additional \$1,900 which the Sun Printing and Publishing Association added yesterday to its initial contribution of Thursday night to start the fund, is as follows:

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|------|--|-------|----------|
| 7 | The San Printing and Publishing A | inno- | |
| ч | ciation | | \$1,000 |
| | W. M. Armstrong | | 1. |
| w | 8. P | | 100 |
| | John V. Edmonds | | 25 |
| | Kenneth S. Hogg | | 25 25 |
| | M. M. Eckstein, | | |
| а | Leonard H. Smith | | 10 |
| • | Herbert L. Jones | | 10 |
| 0 | Henry C. Wilcox | | 10 |
| 90 | Mrs. F. H. Fayant, Bartedale, N. | T | 10 |
| | A. W. Mackintonh | | 10 |
| | Charles C. Nott, Jr | | |
| n | Millard F. Smith Company | | 10 |
| | Benjamin F. Taylor Bufus P. Eastman, Newark | | 10 |
| t | Rurus P. Eastman, Newark | | 5 |
| ni i | Join H. Palmer | | - 5 |
| | D. D. Beroltheimer | ***** | |
| • | Emily, Frances, Stells, Frank | **** | |
| | Arnold C. Sayer | | - 1 |
| t | H. G. Pearson | ***** | - 1 |
| d | Clarence H. Eagle | | |
| | Mrs. L. Pfister. Mr. Every Week | ***** | 1 |
| h | Eugenie Houman | **** | |
| | Non-Smoker | **** | - 1 |
| 0 | C. R. Keen | **** | |
| ř. | C. H. Keen. | | . 1 |
| 14 | 1421-151-21 | | 1000110 |

Charley Ebbets Chips In Baseball Magnate Charley Ebbets,

boss of the champ Brooklyn team, sent in a letter—it's printed in full on the sporting page—in which he offers his bail yard and a championship game, not an exhibition contest, but a regularly scheduled ball battle, between the Brooklyn and St. Louis teams following a concert on Ebbets Field two weeks from to-morrow, or July 15, together with the net gate receipts of the day, so that the lads who are doing the fighting for us in France may have their smokes.

our soldiers in the trenches and the similar fund begun by THE EVENING SUN, boosted things along yesterday by chipping in another gift of \$1,000, making a total from the association of \$2,000 to be shared equally by the morning and evening Sun funds.

evening Sun funds.

By adding the little coins and big checks received during the day by THE SUN to the additional contribution of yesterday from the Sun Printing an yesterday from the Sun Printing and Publishing Association a total was reached for the day of \$1,277 for morning edition's fund alone. And the cash wasn't all, for early in the day word came from the Camp Cigarette Company that the firm was sending along 5,090 Camp eigarettes. Also there were excelent signs of stirrings around the offices of other tobacco firms.

Every Little Bit Helps.

Frances, and her other sister. Stella, and her brother, Frank, all of whom came into THE SUN office yesterday tightly clasping their individual gifts of 25 cents each, were apploped about the size of their contributions. They felt a bit better, however, when it was explained to them before they left that their combined help, humble as it may have seemed to them, would enable two of their khakl clad defenders in the

British Tommy. First, of course, he has to get it, which he will not unless the

Continued - Assend Page.

LLOYD GEORGE **VOICES ALLIES'** PEACE TERMS

Premier in Remarkable Speech at Glasgow Replies to Russia.

WARNING TO GERMANY

Differences With Petrograd Government Adjusted for Final Victory.

Special Cable Despatch to Tan Sun LONDON, June 29.—Speaking at Glas gow to-day, Prime Minister Lloyd George in a notable speech outlining how the Allies would be willing to make peace, made what is taken as an official announcement that the differences between the Ailies and Russia had been settled, that they had agreed on peace terms and that Russia's vigorous participation in the war to a victorious finish in certain.

Many quarters, analyzing the address decided it was primarily for Russian instead of for German consumption. The latter analysis was decidedly bolstered up late in the afternoon when the For-eign Office distributed to the news asso-ciations documents containing the Russian Government's note of May 3 outlin-ing Russia's war aims. Although there was no relationship between Lloyd George's speech and the distribution of this document, officially or unofficially, the suggested inference was generally drawn that the speech really was the re-ply of Great Britain and the Allies to Russia.

Lloyd George said in his speech that bacco Fund for Our Soldiers in the Trenches." and would have gone on his way unsung. He was buttonholed.

The Russian note of May 2 said, among other things: "The provisional Government deems it right to declare forthwith that free Russia does not aim at dominating other peoples or depriv-ing them of their national patrimony or occupying foreign territory by force, but its object is to establish a durable peace its object is to establish a durable peace on the basis of the right of nations to decide their own destiny. The Russian people do not lust after strengthening their power abroad at the expense of other nations nor do they aim at subjugating or humbling any one.

To the Russian note from which the foregoing is taken the British Government of the strengths its ment replied on June 8 expressing its concurrence in the Russian view and

"The British Government believe "The British Government believe that, broadly speaking, the agreements which they have made from time to time with their allies are conformable to these standards, but if the Russian Government desire, they are quite ready, with their allies, to examine and it need be to revise those agreements."

The Premier's address in Glasgow to day was, seemingly, a proclamation that the first and from what English army officers, and from what I had personally seen and from what I is compelled to issue its political section until further notice without an inthat the compellations of the Chancellor to mobilize a new war redit of the total appropriations for the war to 91,000,000 of marks.

The Frankfurter Zeitung complains that its compelled to issue

cooperation hereafter, wherefore they are pursuing the recent policy of wide open diplomacy. The Allies through Lloyd George are informally announcing a definite agreement with Russia and notifying Germany what terms she may expect

Climax of U. S. Troops' Arrival. It is noted that Lloyd George's speech follows immediately on the heels of a re-markable speech by Dr. Addison, the Beitish Minister of Munitions, outlining the wonderful industrial organizations possessed by Great Britain, her capacity for producing and sustaining the production of war necessaries. The psychological effect is strengthened by the fact that the speech follows immediately after the arrival of the first contingent

attitude toward Russia yet displayed by any allied statesman, but bardly more confident than that of Albert Thomas the French Socialist, who is Minister of Munitions, on his recent return from Russia. Lloyd George's statement about indemnities being a part of the mechan-ism of civilization everywhere leaves wonderment whether Russia has agreed to modify its slogan. "No annexations,

SPEECH OF PREMIER. Lloyd George Says Allies' Must Pay Indemnity.

GLASGOW, June 29.— Premier Lloyd Geors: speaking here to-day on the question of peace, said that in his judgment the war would come to an end when the Entente armies had reached the aims which they had set out to sttain when they accepted Germany's challenge. If the war ended a single minute before, he said, it would be the greatest disaster in the history of mankind.

The Prime Minister's speech was delivered before the Burgesses of the northern metropolis on the occasion of his being made a freeman of the city in St. Andrew's Hall.

The enthusiasm was tempered by un-

The enthusiasm was tempered by un-friendly demonstrations, for Mr. Lloyd George had previously incurred the hos-tility of some sections of the Glasgow laborers in his dealings with them while Minister of Munitions. A crowd of mal-contents gathered outside the hall where the ceremony of making the Premier a freeman took place and sang the "Red Plag." but the cheers of the friendly majority drowned their demonstration.

Premier Receives a Casket.

Little Emily and her littler sister, rances, and her other sister. Stella, and her brother, Frank, all of whom ame into The Sun office yesterday ghtly clasping their individual gifts of 25 cents each, were apologetic about the size of their contributions. They six a bit better, however, when it was explained to them before they left that heir combined help, humble as it may ave seemed to them, would enable two of their khakl clad defenders in the renches to smoke along happily for a rhole week.

For it has been estimated by compenent investigators that 50 cents worth of obacco lasts an English or a Canadian oldier seven days. Possibly—or probabily—the average United States soldier in France will use, if he can get it, omewhat more baccy than the average site of Tommy. First, of course, he has to get it, which he will not unless the

Continued on Second Page.

Rhondda Gets Power to Seize Foodstuffs and Fix Prices

LONDON, June 29.—The Gasette published to-night an Order in Council conferring upon Baron Rhondda, the Food Controller, powers under the defence of the realm act identical with those possessed by the Admiralty and Army Council and the Ministry of Munitions for requisitioning supplies and controlling prices.

Baron Rhondda will be able to requisition the whole or part of the output of any factory, paying prices therefor based on the cost of production, with the addition of a reasonable pre-war rate of profit, regardless of the prices ruling in the open market.

"While we should not be too optimistic regarding the food situation, for we cannot tell what the morrow will bring forth, there is no fear at present that the Germans will force England to adopt compulsory rationing because of their submarine campaign," said Baron Rhondda to the American correspondents.

In regard to his plans for food control he was very sanguine that he would be able to abolish excessive profits in foodstuffs and to reduce prices. Referring to the American food bill, Baron Rhondda added: "I am watching the final stages of American food legislation with profound interest and admiration for its comprehensiveness and farsightedness. When food administration becomes part of the American governmental machinery all the Entente allied food ministries will be able to make their provisions for the future, both as regards the supply and the price, with a greater degree of certainty."

KAISER GETTING HAPSBURG HEAD VAST AIR FLEET ON PEACE QUEST

Austrian Emperor and Consort

Due in Munich To-day on

Grave Mission.

Charles said several times in audiences

striving actively and untiringly for

are expected to arrive in Munich on

Saturday. The Munich correspondent of the Tageblatt says the visit of the Em-peror will be of a political as well as a social nature. He will be accompanied

by Count Czernin, the Foreign Minister, and the heads of the Austrian military and civil Cabinets.

and civil Cabinets.

In reporting to the national committee of the German Socialist party what had been accomplished by the preliminary conferences of Socialists at Stockholm Philipp Scheidemann said the delibera-

tions had not produced the desired re-sults. He attributed this to the conduct of the German minority Socialists and

EMPEROR WANTS PEACE

Desires War's End.

New Rumors of Peace.

and that Prussia alone is responsible for

the continuance of the war.

Tales of dissonance between Austria-Hungary and Germany also are in circu-

lation, and a semi-panic recently oc-curred in certain districts over the wild rumor that these troubles had come to a crisis and Germany was about to at-tack her neighbor and ally.

200 RUSSIAN SAILORS

Attack on Enemy.

returning to Helsingfors. Midshi Stuermer of a torpedo boat crew

Deputy

Counts on Victory Through Winning Aerial Supremacy Soon, Warns Barrett.

Washington, June 28.—That Germany, realizing that victory would be with the side equipped with the best air service, is now feverishly building new and more powerful airplanes in great numbers in the hope of overwhelming the Allies next fall or next spring was the statement made to the sub-committee of the Senate Military Committee to-day by John Barrett, director of the Pan-American Union. Mr. Barrett gave as his authority a high German officer whom he had known before the war and whom he had met at a prison camp in England. had known before the war and whom he had met at a prison camp in England.
"He told me," said Mr. Barrett, "that the majority of the several hundred German officers, whether military or naval, held in that camp honestly believed that Germany would win the war through its ability to make use of air service more effectively and efficiently than could the British and French. They believed, he said, that in the long run the air service would be more decisive than the submarine service despite the general German confidence in the latter.

man confidence in the latter.

Vant Equipment Planned.

"This officer further indicated as proof of his contention that Germany would eventually win and as a reason why the Inited States should not have confidence in a final victory for the Allies that by the autumn of 1917 or spring of 1918.

(a little over one year from the time of our conversation) Germany would have ready such a vast equipment of new and most powerful airpianes and Zeppelins then being planned or built that she not only would check the British and French drive but gradually would recover lost ground and ultimately have Paris and London at the mercy of her air aquadrons.

"He did not at that time think there was any prospect of the United States"

nary destruction of both life and prop-erty to London and even to Paris and other inland cities of England and

Experts admitted that it may be only a question of time when a large and powerful enough fleet of German Zepping of bombs, aerial gunfire and consequent explosions and configrations great sections of London and other cities, munition plants and even the assembled dreadnoughts of Great Britains

"Finally it is to be emphasized that "Finally it is to be emphasized that the consensus of opinion of aeropiane and other air service experts whom I met in England and France was that it was entirely possible that within another year from then, the Germans, through their wonderful inventive skill and acting under the same impulse as had enabled them to send submarines across the Atlantic, would develop Zeppelins and monster aeroplanes which could cross the Atlantic and do immeasurable damage to such cities as New could cross the Atlantic and do immeasurable damage to such cities as New York, Boeton, Philadelphia and ever Washington before they would be brought down or obliged to land through exhaustion of fuel.

"Our plans, therefore, for the devel-opment of air service should include a great defensive as well as offensive

VOCATIONAL BOARD NAMED.

Wilson Appoints Three to Direct · Government Work.

Washington, June 29. — President Wilson to-day appointed the Board for Vocational Education, which will have charge of the Government's participation in that work as provided in a recent bill passed by Congress.

The members are: Arthur E. Holder of Iowa, three years; Charles A. Greathouse of Indiana, two years; James Phinney Munros of Massachusetts, one year.

TO MAKE ARMY FIGHT WIGWAG FLAG TURNS Willing to Die in Leading ENGINEER INTO FOE Perrogram, June 29.—Two hundred sailors from the Baltic fleet have appeared at Riga to join the army and lead in an attack on the enemy, according to the Russkaya Volia. Their action, says the newspaper, was taken as the result of a declaration by an army officer that if "200 brave men willing to

Rookie Officer Has Startled Trainload for Spectators.

PLATTERURG, June 29.-The Casey PLATTERURG, June 29.—The Casey Jones of a through passenger train looked out of the cab window to-day as he neared the big training camp and asw a person in khaki waving a red flag beside the track. Casey set the emergency. When the passengers' faces had been pried loose from the backs of coach seats and when Casey got sufficient con-trol over his legs to climb down from locomotive he walked up to lent officer and asked:

"Nothing."
"What did you flag me for?"

"Then what the blazes are you do-

"Wigwag lesson."

The rest of what was said wasn't fit to eat, let alone fit to print. A general order was posted in camp to-day that all signal practice shall be held far away from the railroad track.

BAN IS BLOCKED BY PRESIDENT

Wilson Forces Compromise by Which Whiskey Is to Be Barred.

DRYS IN AGREEMENT

New Section of Food Bill Drafted Prohibiting Only Spirits.

MAY BECOME PEACE LAW

Debate on Measure Proceeds in Regular Order-Move to Vote Prevented.

WASHINGTON, June 29 .- Revealing definitely for the first time his attitude on the prohibition question as defined in the pending food bill, the President threw his influence openly to-day into the scale in the close contest in the Senate with a view of bringing about in advices from Vienna that Emperor action that would permit the brewing of beer and the manufacture of light wines, but would stop the manufacture of given recently to party leaders in the

lobbles of the Reichsrath that he was whiskey. President's views would be adopted so far as the Senate is concerned. As a result of the day's developments a new prohibition section was drafted to-night by Senator Gore, chairman of the Committee on Agriculture, which would make it unlawful to use food materials for the manufacture of spirits, bug would permit the manufacture of beer and wine unless the President shall de-

and wine unless the President shall de-cree to the contrary.

This would be the exact reverse of the section adopted the other day by the Senate committee. This prohibited the manufacture of beer, wine and whiskey, but gave the President the power to ex-empt vinous liquors. It was this drafts which aroused the ire of the President.

The President's Letter.

In a letter he wrote to-day to Chaire man Cannon of the Anti-Saloon League, and in talks he had with Administration Senators whom he called to the White House, the President made it clear that he was not opposed to whiskey prohibition, but did not want beer and wins eliminated. Following is the President's letter:

I am very giad to respond to the request of Senator Martin, the Democratic floor leader in the Senate, that I give to your legislative committee an expression of my opinion with regard to the wisest and most patriotic policy to be pursued toward the food administration legislation now pending in the Congress. I regard the immediate passage of the bill as of vital consequence to the safety and defence of the nation; but it has become evident that heated debate and prodent that heated debate and proof the bill indefinitely if the provision affecting the manufacture of beer and wines are retained and insisted upon. Austrian Socialist Says Charles In these circumstances I have not hesitated to say to members of the Vienna, via Amsterdam, June 29.— The lower house of the Austrian Reichs-rath concluded yesterday the debate on Senate who have been kind enough to consult me that it would undoubtedly be in the public interest in this very critical matter if the friends of these provisions should consent to their elimination from the present measure. Peeling that your committee is actu-ated by the same patriotic motives which inspire me. I am confident that these considerations will seem to you,

they seem to me, to be imperative Section as Amended.

"Our Emperor is a peace Kaiser," said Hauser. German Socialists submitted a Despite the President's willinghess to allow Congress to decide the question entirely for itself, the Senate leaders, proposal that decisions as to war or peace should belong to the Reichsrath's following their practice in all recent legislation, are still apparently insistens upon placing additional powers in the hands of the President. The President TEUTONS AWE AUSTRIA. did not seek the power of deciding whether the manufacture of beer or wine should be stopped. But the habit Vienna "Rundschau" Discusses has grown on the Senators. parently cannot bring themselves assume without cavil or qualificat COPENHAGEN, June 29.—The East German Rundschau of Vienna, organ of the the responsehilty for the manufacture of the manufactu circles within the empire in favor of an Austrian endeavor for a separate peace with the Entente, and tending to destroy good relations with Germany.

The report is prevalent in these circles, particularly in the industrial districts, the Rundschau asserts, that Austria-Hungary could long before this have had peace with her enemies if she had not been bound by the German alliance, and that Prussia alone is representable for

ator Gore was as follows: Section 12. That it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use any foods, food materials or feeds in the manufacture of distilled spirits for beverage purposes. (b) Whenever the President shall find that limitation, regulation or prohibition of the use of foods, food materials or feeds in the production of vinous, malt or fermented liquors, or that reduction fermented liquors, or that reduction of the alcoholic content of any such liquors is essential in order to assure an adequate and continuous supply of food or feed, he is authorized from food or feed, he is authorized from time to time to prescribe and give public notice of the extent of the limitation, regulation, prohibition or reduction so necessitated. Whenever such notice shall have been given and shall remain unrevoked, no person shall after a reasonable time, which shall be prescribed in such notice, use any foods, food materials or feeds in the production of such vinous, mait or fermented liquors except in accordance with the limitations, regulations and prohibitions prescribed in such notice, er to produce any such liquors having an alcoholic content in excess of the

Prison and \$5,000 Fine.

The penalty for disobedience of the robibition of the use of foodstuffs in the manufacture of whiskey and kinbeverages was fixed as in the prethat grain for use in the manufacture of distillates for beverage purposes shall

die for their country could be found the whole army would fight."
A fortnight ago a deputation from the fleet visited Riga, heard this oftwo years in the penitentiary or 'n. Following the announcement at the new section had been drafted y Senator Gore at the request of 'agher authority, the Senator explained that the wishes of the President in this respect were his own wishes. While personally divisors as to the compiler afficiency and ficer's assertion and repeated it upon he would accept the challenge, and pro-ceeded to recruit the required number of men, who were despatched to Riga under command of Midshipman Simonovsky. Suspects German Plotting.

Phonix, Ariz. June 29.—Activities manufacture of whiskey for the period by labor agitators among copper miners in this district, which Gov. Campbell designated as of a "sinister German character," caused the Governor to as of the war will be assured by additional virtually prohibitory legislation con-tained in the pending war revenue bill, into which has been written a provision the War Department to-night for a mili-tary investigation of the situation.